

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1857. NO. 41.

Professional and Business Cards.

C. POLYCHI.

Upholsterer, Princess, between Front & Water Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C.
KEEPS constantly on hand SPRING, HAIR, MOSS COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MAT-PLAISSES AND PILLOWS, which he sells wholesale and retail, for use in FEATHER BEDS, CHAIR, CUSHIONS, LOUNGE, and to order. SOFAS AND CHAIRS upholstered at short notice and moderate prices.

343m

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 26th, 1857.

25-1y

JAMES O. HOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 4, 1856.—131-14.

GEORGE W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

29-3t

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
219-4t

JOSEPH L. KELLEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs
the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his
line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Ce-
ment, PLASTERING, PAINT, Philadelphia Press Bricks,
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to
put stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-ly]

WILLIAM H. LIPPIIT,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Druggist, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and
Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

5

W. H. McKNOW,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER AND FOR-
WARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores
and other products.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

LAW NOTICE.

M. S. SMITH & CUTLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will
necessarily occupy an office directly opposite the Court
House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the
county of New Hanover.

M. S. Smith will conform his clients in the adjoining coun-
ties, that Mr. Cutler will act for him whilst absent on the
circuit, and always be found at the office.

July 25, 1856.—11-12t.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the
public, that he is ready to take and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tomb, Head-Stones,
Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality
of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style
or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any
other dealer.

Iron Railings—50 different styles for inclosing family lots,
75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied
by the name of satisfactory reference, will receive prompt
attention, and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or
no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—12-1t.

DENTAL SURGERY.

D. R. J. H. FREEMAN would most
respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the
surrounding country, that he is now prepared to perform all operations in his profession. Having
had the experience of having him as a dentist, give
the subscriber the best guarantee of his skill and
usefulness. Toth plagues to remain permanent and
useful for life. Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full
set, in a manner so approved that Dame Nature herself
will be deluded. Particular attention also to the regulating
of Children's teeth, the great object of which is so generally
determined—all correct and success warranted. Those
so unfortunate as to need the services of a skillful operator,
would never have cause to regret a visit to his rooms, on
Front street, 4 doors above Lippitt's corner. [March 27—20-2m]

NEGLIGENCE WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A
number of Negros, MEN AND WOMEN,
BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash
prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to
their advantage to call the subscriber at WILMINGTON,
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND,
June 26, 1856.

43-1t

LOOK UP TO DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a
Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve
miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If
I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be granted
me only for the time I remain. The subscriber will be paid
of January, when the will decline until the 15th September; my ob-
ject is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second
week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock
Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

J. O. HALE, M. D.

Jan. 16th, 1857.

20-1t

S. H. H. WARD.

RUNAWAY FROM the Subscriber, about the first
of July last, a Mulatto man named "DUCK," about
twenty-four years of age, four feet eight inches high,
stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed
to be bound for New Bern, N. C., or the Carolinas,
where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.

The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his
lodging in any jail so that I can get him.

JAMES DAIRY,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856.

66-4-13-1t

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN
THE HARDWARE BUSINESS, in Wilmington, my son C. E.
ROBINSON, and I, will have hereafter to conduct the
business of the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856.

J. M. ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED
A. T. TRESPASSING, in any manner, on my lands in
Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 29, 1856.—3-3t.

A. C. DICKENSON.

RAGS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop
corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general as-
sortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. What
he, on the most reasonable terms, among which
may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,
&c., &c.

which will be paid to them for

Nov. 21—28-1t.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra

and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Ven-

et's Fire Proof Paint, 10 lbs. Silver's Plastic Paint;

5 lbs. Linseed Oil; 5 lbs. Linseed Oil, 5 lbs. Common

Oil; 5 lbs. Machine Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and

in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and Sod. Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always hand and for sale,

wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPIIT,
Druggist and Chemist.

Nov. 1

1,000 BOXES White, Yellow, assort'd sizes and

1,000 Cr. Sulph. Quinine, 10 lbs. Epsom Salts; 1 sack

Cr. Tartar; 1 case Cup. Soda; 50 lbs. Sod. Sulfur

Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gun Opium;

50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black

Pepper; 10 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Sod. Potash; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Salp. Sod. Bals. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPIIT,
Druggist and Chemist.

June 1, 1857.—227-31-40-3t.

COOPERS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire immediately TWO GOOD
SEMITRIMED COOPERS. They will be prepared

to accommodate them with or without families. His shop is not

particular whether white men or colored. His shop is not

White E. All, Bladen County, N. C.

June 1, 1857.—227-31-40-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1857.

ROBERT B. HODGE and others, Petition for Account and
vs. George Smith and others, Distribution.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary E.

Grady, Sophia Grady, Curtis D. Grady, John Grady, and

Martha A. Grady, defendants in this case, are not residents of

the State, and therefore, ordered, that defendants be

remanded to the next term of this Court, to be

tried at the next term of this Court, on the 15th July next.

For this purpose, Principal, Dr. John T. Horner will continue

to be an Assistant Instructor.

The Court remanded the defendant to the next term of this Court, to be tried at the next term of this Court, on the 15th July next.

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Governor Walker in Kansas.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, recently appointed Governor of Kansas, has arrived out at the scene of his labors, and on the 27th ult., delivered an inaugural address at Leavenworth, which is very long, as long as a President's message. This is no commendation. We cannot admire much talking. On the whole, however, we like the tone of Governor Walker's address, although we cannot give it our unreserved approval. He exhorts all parties to lay aside their bickerings, and act under and in conformity to the laws of the Territory, which he is determined to carry out and enforce. He makes special reference to the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and he takes strong ground in favor of the propriety and justice of the sub-subsidiary of the constitution to be framed by the convention to the popular vote for ratification. Some ultra southern men, anticipating success in carrying a majority of pro-slavery men into the convention, yet fearing the result of a subsequent vote, are much opposed to this subsequent sub-subsidiary. We confess that we cannot go so far. If a pro-slavery constitution cannot bear this test, the attempt to carry it by evasion could only result in a barren and fruitless triumph. We take no exception and make no issue with Governor Walker for the mere expression of opinion in this direction, for our own views accord with his, assuming as we do that the convention that would adopt a pro-slavery constitution, would define the conditions of voting upon its ratification or rejection, and that no loose expressions of Gov. Walker or Secretary Stanton would have any effect in changing that mode of voting from the law of strict accordance with the well defined and established rules already laid down by the territorial legislature. We may fairly assume that if a pro-slavery convention submits the results of its labors to the test of a popular vote, the interests of the South will have at least fair play, and we ought to ask, and do ask nothing that is not fair.

But if we see nothing objectionable in this expression of opinion, we do see much to object to in the dictatorial tone of the language of the following paragraph. Governor Walker concludes this branch of his subject as follows:

"I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress."

It may be advisable that the constitution should be submitted for ratification by the popular vote, but it is not imperative. Fully half the new States have been admitted by congress with constitutions which had never been ratified by a popular vote. Why should Gov. Walker go beyond mere opinion to set up a new test for Kansas?

This is an attempt to forestall the free action of the Convention—to influence Congressional legislation, and indirectly, at least, to assume unwaranted powers, against which we must record our emphatic protest. Governor Walker had no right, as Governor, to make use of any such language.

There is another part of Governor Walker's address, in which he appears to us to have gone too far—to have said what was not necessary nor called for. He says:

"There is a law more powerful than the legislation of man, more potent than passion or prejudice, that must ultimately determine the location of slavery in this country; it is the isothermal line, it is the law of the thermometer, of latitude or altitude, regulating climate, labor, and production, and as a consequence, profit and loss. Thus even upon the mountain heights of the tropics, slavery can no more exist than in Northern latitudes, because it is unprofitable, being unsuited to the constitution of that race transplanted here from the equatorial heats of Africa. Why is it that in the Union, slavery recedes from the North and progresses South? It is this great climatic law now operating for or against slavery in Kansas."

If, on the elevated plains of Kansas, stretching to the base of our American Alps—the Rocky mountains—and including their eastern crest, crowned with perpetual snow, from which sweep over her open prairies those chilling blasts, reducing the average range of the thermometer here to a temperature nearly as low as that of New England, should render slavery unprofitable here, because unsuited to the tropical constitution of the negro race, the law above referred to must ultimately determine that question here, and can no more be controlled by the legislation of man, than any other moral or physical law of the Almighty. Especially must this law operate with irresistible force in this country, where the number of slaves has increased, and will be increased by importation, where many millions of acres of sugar and cotton lands are still uncultivated, and, from the ever augmenting demand, exceeding the supply, the price of those great staples has nearly doubled, demanding many more slave labor for their production."

We agree with Governor Walker that there is a law more potent than paper legislation, and that this law must enter into the solution of the Kansas question. But that is the problem now in process of working out. It is one that the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas alone are entitled to work out for themselves when they form a Constitution, as they are about to do. We say, let them do it to suit themselves freely and fairly. But will not this infernal judgment against the possibility of introducing slavery into Kansas, have a marked influence in deterring men from going there to give the experiment a fair trial? It sounds to us altogether too much like an argument against the commercial value of slavery in Kansas, and in favor of its exclusion. The really fertile part of Kansas, the only part that will ever be occupied, save as a grazing country, is not at the base of the Rocky Mountains any more than Hyde or Currituck is at the base of the Blue Ridge.

The balance of the address, so far as the question of slavery in Kansas is concerned, meets our views fully and is quite as deserving of praise, as the extract we have made seem to be to deserving of censure. Governor Walker has no mercy upon the demagogues who whine about "Bleeding Kansas"—he shows up their hypocrisy in striking colors. He shows that all outside pressure against slavery in Kansas, all considerations of *pseudo* philanthropy on that subject are only worthy of contempt.

We like the avowal of the Governor's determination to enforce the laws of the Territory, as enacted by the Legislature. We like the contempt with which he treats the puritanic cant about slavery, and his reference of the question to the true test—that of interest and convenience. We do not object to his opinion in favor of submitting the constitution to the same test we have in North Carolina, but we do object to the tone of dictation indulged in, as also to his volunteering an argument which may influence the course of the people in applying the proper test.

Whether Kansas will, or would be under any circumstances, a slave State, we do not pretend to know. If, by any indirection, we could make it a slave State, we would not be guilty of that indirection. Unless slavery is carried into Kansas freely and fairly it cannot hope to hold its ground there. Its future status is the very thing that is to be decided by the people of the Territory. So far as Kansas itself is concerned it can make little difference. It is by position that it is important, and by position alone. It can never afford an outlet for slave labor, not at least to any great extent. But it borders upon Missouri—it nearly neighbors Arkansas—it may influence the future of the great Southwestern Indian

Territory, the richest and most healthy country on the continent, and the best adapted for Cotton. "As men may, this great territory will not long remain to the Indians. We may moralize, and cry 'lo, the poor Indian!' but the poor Indian will leave, for what destination we need not enquire, since we can not stop his leaving. Well, two States will probably be eventually formed out of this, and climate and production will dictate their status—they will employ slave labor and invite emigration from the planting States. If Kansas is to border this Territory with a fanatical abolition population, it will irritate its settlement, interpose obstacles in the way of its taking the direction indicated by nature, and be a constant thorn in the sides of the future States. To upper Texas, Arkansas, the Southwestern Indian Territory and Missouri the future history of Kansas is a matter of deep importance, because it may become, in some measure, a part of their own future.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—The warm weather is come, and with the thermometer ranging from 89 to 96, according to location, an activity is experienced in the perfume market, totally unknown under cooler skies. Matters and things unnoticed or unknown during the winter, assert their presence in a manner not grateful to the olfactory. This any person may verify for himself by taking a stroll after sunset.

The recent lamentable case of the National Hotel at Washington City, has drawn attention to the very hurtful influences of impure air, caused, in that instance, by defective sewerage. The effluvia arising from water closets, privies, etc., have been shown to be the fruitful cause of diseases of the bowels and other internal organs, and the best medical authorities under whose examination this National Hotel suffices has passed, attribute it wholly to this cause.

The frightful summer mortality of children in large cities, has been the theme of remark by medical men and staticians, and since attention has been more fully drawn to the subject, the cause already referred to—impure air of a certain character has been charged with a great proportion of it.

Chloride of lime, or lime itself, is a cheap deodorant and deodorizer. Its free use, where the slightest unpleasant smell is noticed about premises, may prevent disease, and will certainly promote comfort. After a long—a very long and cold winter and late spring, summer has walked right in without preface or apology, and caught every thing in winter trim.

A Slight Mistake.

The Cheraw Gazette of the 10th inst., in an article on the subject of coal, refers to a pamphlet issued by Mr. McLane, which we have not seen, and therefore do not know whether the Mr. McLane referred to, be our acquaintance, the superintendent of the Egypt mines, or not, or whether the Gazette has not made a mistake in its quotation from the pamphlet, which may be its author, but this we do know, that a very grave mistake has been made.

This is an attempt to forestall the free action of the Convention—to influence Congressional legislation, and indirectly, at least, to assume unwaranted powers, against which we must record our emphatic protest. Governor Walker had no right, as Governor, to make use of any such language.

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CHLORIDE OF LIME.—The warm weather is come, and with the thermometer ranging from 89 to 96, according to location, an activity is experienced in the perfume market, totally unknown under cooler skies. Matters and things unnoticed or unknown during the winter, assert their presence in a manner not grateful to the olfactory. This any person may verify for himself by taking a stroll after sunset.

The recent lamentable case of the National Hotel at Washington City, has drawn attention to the very hurtful influences of impure air, caused, in that instance, by defective sewerage. The effluvia arising from water closets, privies, etc., have been shown to be the fruitful cause of diseases of the bowels and other internal organs, and the best medical authorities under whose examination this National Hotel suffices has passed, attribute it wholly to this cause.

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Synopsis of the Report
of the Visiting Committee and Faculty of the University
of North Carolina.

The Annual examination of the Senior Class, in the several Departments of the Institute, with the exception of Chemistry and Geology, which was deferred for Commencement week, commenced on Monday the 20th of April, and closed on Friday the 1st of May, and on the following morning the report was read in Girard Hall.

The Senior Class consists of 69 members. We published the distinction awarded to members of this class in our issue of May 2nd. Four members of the class are recorded as absent from no duty during the full collegiate term of four years, involving about 4,600 attendances upon the scholastic duties of the institution. These were Messrs. Gray, Mitchell, Williams and Wimberly.

The examination of the three lower classes commenced on Monday the 25th of May, and closed on Monday the 1st of June. It was conducted by the Faculty, under the supervision of the Board of Examiners selected by the Trustees for the purpose.

The Junior Class consists of 93 members. They were examined in Chemistry and Mineralogy; Astronomy and Optics; the Ethics of Sophocles; the Greek; Cicero's Brutus in Latin; American History, Racine and Molire; French, and the Holy Scriptures, and were approved, with the exception of two in Mathematics, one in Greek, one in Latin and one in Composition.

The first distinction in this class was assigned to

Messrs. Anderson, Buchanan, Dowd, Hammond, Lo, McAlister, Morehead, Wade, Walker and Whitfield.

The Sophomore class consists of 114 members. They were examined on Analytical Geometry and Calculus; plain and spherical Trigonometry in Mathematics; two books of Thucydides in Greek; Cicero's Brutus in Latin; American History, Racine and Molire, French, and the Holy Scriptures, and were approved, with the exception of two in Mathematics, one in Greek, one in Latin and one in Composition.

We regret that we cannot give in full an eloquent and patriotic address recently delivered in Alabama by H. W. Hilliard, Esq., an eminent Whig leader in that State, and at one time a zealous champion of the "American" party. The course of events has brought him to the support of the Democratic party, and the first distinction in this class was assigned to

Messrs. Haines, G. B. Johnson, J. B. Lynch and Stockton.

Messrs. Granbury and Costin are entitled to the 1st distinction in Mathematics; Messrs. Cook and Knox to the first in French.

Seventeen members of this class have been absent from no duty during the collegiate year, viz.: Messrs. Bustin, Cook, Crook, Fetter, Flythe, Gaines, Isler, Kirk, J. McClenny, Nixon, E. L. Riddick, F. C. Robbie, J. L. Robbins, W. Somerville, Walton and Worcester.

The Freshman Class consists of 90 members. They were examined on Algebra and Geometry; the first book of Herodotus in Greek; three books of Livy in Latin; Ancient History and the Holy Scriptures. The first distinction is assigned to Messrs. Battle, Brooks, J. M. Royster, Scales, Wilson and Worcester.

Mr. Barry is entitled to the first distinction in Mathematics; Mr. A. M. Thigpen the first in Latin, History and the Holy Scriptures.

Eighty members of this class have failed in attendance upon no College duty during the entire collegiate year, viz.: Messrs. Battle, Fogle, Hogan, Kelly, McKellar, W. T. Nicholson, Pool and I. M. Royster.

DEGREES.—The Degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon Mr. J. E. Lindsey.

The Degree of Master of Arts, in regular course, is conferred upon Wm. Henry Bunn, Henry Jordan Cannon, Rev. Pleasant W. Dalton, Joseph Adolphus Englehard, John W. Graves, John Barney Greeter, Delano Whiting Husted, Sam'l S. Jackson, Thos. C. Leak, W. L. Ledbetter, Leonidas John Merritt, M. Morrison, R. B. Saunders, Rufus W. Scott, John Duncan Shaw, John D. Taylor, Geo. N. Thompson, F. A. Toomer, Jas. A. Wright, Thos. T. Dismukes, M. D., and Wm. Badham, Jr.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon W. Mason and Lucien Holmes.

The Honorary Degree of L. L. D. is conferred upon Aaron V. Brown, present Post Master General of the United States.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Wm. Hooper, L. L. D.

The Graduating Class numbered 69, who received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, as follows:

William Jones Lea, Alphonse C. Avery, Henry Blount Barnes, Thaddeus C. Beisher, Robert Bingham, Thomas H. Christmas, John Hanner Coble, Gabriel Jones Davis, Julius H. Dugger, John Edward Dugger, George Michael Duskin, Jacob Hamilton Evans, Andrew Jackson Flanner, Hugh J. Gaston, Ben Franklin Gray, Jr., Daniel McLean Graham, John Washington Graham, Joseph Graham, George Henry Gregory, Jas. Hargrave, Hiram Powell Harrell, Finckney C. Harrington, Hubert Harvey, Louis H. Hayley, William Holliday Hayley, Thomas Norton Hill, Louis Whitfield Howard, Eustis H. Jones, John Calhoun Jacobs, Louis Merle Jiggit, Francis Smith Wilkinson, William Henry Williams, William Edward Wilson, George Louis Wimberly.

The foregoing merely a brief synopsis of the report of the Faculty and visiting committee, as the great length of the document and our limited space precludes the possibility of giving it entire. We have endeavored, however, to give all the first distinctions, together with the courses of examination of each class. *Chapel Hill Gazette.*

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The affairs of Utah occupied the attention of the Cabinet to day. The appointment of officers has not yet been completed.—Several gentlemen, to whom offices have been tendered, are yet to be heard from. It is probable that the appointments will be announced in the course of the week.

A proposition has been made to the Post Office Department, which is now under consideration, for the transportation of the mail from New York to New Orleans, the way of Fernandina and Cedar Keys, Fla., the route having been established by the last Congress, and it is estimated to save over a day on the present time, besides saving time occupied by numerical changes on the route.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation, requesting the citizens not to hold a meeting on Thursday, as advertised, in relation to the late in the city.

Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The summer term of this Court commenced on this day Monday last. That day and yesterday were devoted to the examination of applicants for license in the Superior and County Court. In the former, the following gentlemen were licensed:

Messrs. J. A. Englehard and D. W. Husted of Raleigh; John D. Shaw, of Richmond county; W. L. Saunders of Chapel Hill; and Messrs. Cheek, Schenk and MacDugald, whose places of residence we could not learn.

In the County Court licenses were granted to the gentlemen whose names compose the following list: James B. Averitt, Craven; John W. Graves, Caswell; John A. Hampton, Yadkin; Leonidas J. Merritt, Chatham; Joseph E. Carter, Hertford; Hugh F. McDugald, Bladen; Thomas W. Costen, Gates; James T. Davis, Mecklenburg; Robt' B. Davis, Hertford; Wm. J. Montgomery, Montgomery; Jacob T. Brown, Guilford; Charles W. Egerton, Franklin; Hugh J. Gaston, Wake; Carey Whisker, Halifax; James A. Wright, New Hanover; William C. Elam, Cumberland; Frederick D. Poisson, New Hanover; Henry R. Bryan, Wake; John J. Fuller, Cumberland; Roy McNair, Richmond; Joseph W. Stevenson, Craven; Edward H. Blumler, Warren; James G. McNabb, Alabama; Julius A. Robbie, Randolph.

Raleigh Register, 10th inst.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.—There have been several cases in New York where the new cent has been swallowed by children, and in which great irritation of the stomach and bowels has followed, because of the corrosive nature of the metals composing it, as well as of its mechanical action upon the delicate mucous surface.

THE DECIMAL CURRENCY IN CANADA.—The Canadian Parliament having passed an act requiring all government accounts, from the 1st of January next, to be in dollars and cents, the banking institutions have resolved that the same system shall be adopted in their establishments, and recommend it for all mercantile purposes throughout the country.

From the German of Schwab.
"Great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and child, in the other room, have been here to call." The old woman is on jewels in the window, and a great-grandmother spins; great-grandmother bents, by the stove is sitting in the easy chair; How sultry and glowing becomes the air!" Thus says the child: "To-morrow's a holiday. Oh! how will I trip o'er hill and dale and play; And gather the flowers that grow in the vale; Oh! deary I love the meads and dells! Hear ye how the thunder swells!"

Said the mother: "To-morrow's a holiday; All that we feast at the banquet gay!" Life has its joy as well as care; Brightly will glow the sun in the dells; Hear! again the thunder swells!"

The grandmother said: "It is a holiday, but little care I for sport or play; The child is well, and the mother prepare: Oh! he is ill with all and care! Happy is he whom duty impels; He still the thunder swells!"

Great-grandmother spoke: "It is a holiday, but I should know; I am old and weak; I cannot tell or provide for the rest. Then wherefore longer burden the world? Lo! the thunderbolt is here!"

They heard it not, nor heeded the sight: The chamber flames like a sea of light; Great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and child, Together are struck by the lightning wild; One dash—four corps together lay; And to-morrow's a holiday—Knickerbocker.

Admirable Views.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, *Job Printing*, in all its varieties, and collect a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

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DIED.

In this town, this morning, 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, ARCH'D. B. MCALER, Esq., in the 45th year of his age. A worthy man and an estimable citizen.

In Union County, on the 2d inst., Mrs. RACHEL MILLER, wife of W. H. MILLER, in the 41st year of her age, leaving a husband, six children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

The closing scene of this estimable woman, was marked by a calm and characterised by a low and peaceful spirit, with the heavenly graces, was the happy lot, to witness their benign effects, in rendering the marriage relation desirable, and domestic circle, one of continued harmony, peace and happiness. But the spirit came, and after a long protracted illness, left the body with a Christian and without murmuring, and with much resignation, fully anticipating its final issue, without a struggle.

She died faithfully committing her spirit into the hands of her Maker, and leaving to her husband, by whom she was loved, but her love is her gain, and their parting now is blended with the joyful consolation, that she is at rest.

In Raleigh on the 8th inst., WILLIAM HENRY HAY, Wm. H. HAY, in the 85th year of his age.

In Bladen county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARY E. WHEELER, consort of Wm. J. Wheeler, aged 70. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

In Duplin county, on the 29th May, LUCY JANE, aged one year, five months and eight days, daughter of John W. MARY, Esq.

Sept. 20th, 1856.

WILMINGTON BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and Machine Works.

The Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he

has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5 Market st., near the wharf, where he will keep every

description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS.

Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, with Stirrups, Hobbles, Spur Spots and Shovels;

Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.; Mill Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws;

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills;

Blacksmith, Sledge Hammers, Locks, extra good;

Pad Locks that can't be unlocked;

Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;

Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them;

Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine;

Hoops & Sacks, Westmoreland, and some more of the rare Barlow Knives.

Wilmington, January 1857.

WILMINGTON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

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WILMINGTON BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and Machine Works.

The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that he

is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at

the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or un-

finished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and

or to alter old Machinery, to make and put up

any article or article of machinery, which he feels

confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and mill-

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